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AND VAULT DOORS**
JOHN HAINESLEY & CO.,
119 Government St.
Agents for J. & J. Taylor,
Toronto Safe Works.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 3 VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 14 1898 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

"There's Nothing Like Leather"
Says an Old Adage, and
"There's Nothing Nicer Than Leather"
Says everyone, looking for Christmas presents, whose eyes fall upon the LEATHER GOODS LINE, MOUNTED IN STERLING SILVER which Challoner & Mitchell are showing in their windows to-day.

PURSES and CARD CASES, \$1 to \$20.00
CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES, \$1.00 to \$5.00
LETTER BOOKS and WALLET, \$2.00 to \$10.00
PHOTO FRAMES, CHATELAIN BAGS, COLLAR, CUFF, STAT'NY and HANDKERCHIEF CASES, etc., etc.

Challoner & Mitchell
47 GOVERNMENT STREET. TELEPHONE 675

COFFEES
Direct Importation

Fresh Roasts Every Week

**MOCHA'S
JAVA'S
SALVADOR
ETC.**

Barrels, Sacks and Tins

HUDSON'S BAY COMP'Y

That's the Way

Prices are going. Down hill on a greased track. We are going to give you a cheap Xmas dinner. No use telling you of the quality, for you know we keep THE BEST. Prices speak for themselves.

1-lb Garton Seeded Raisins. 10c
" " Mince Meat. 10c
" " Drum Chopped Peel. 20c
3-lb Muscatell Raisins. 25c
" " Cleaned Currants. 25c
7-lb Muscatell Raisins. \$1.15
" " Cleaned Currants. \$1.15
1-lb Mixed Peel. 10c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

None Too Soon

To think of Holiday Groceries. The good housekeeper is already figuring on the pies and cakes and other goods to be prepared for the feast, and perhaps has in mind the filling of a basket for some neighbor. Cases of all sorts of delicacies are arriving here daily; also large quantities of the staple articles which we carry at all times and sell at prices which are low for the value given. We will appreciate your holiday orders.

A full line of Tom Smith's and Botger's bon-bons.

E. J. Saunders & Co.

**...CLUB...
Chewing Tobacco**
7s, 3s and 12s
For Prices Apply to

SIMON LEISER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Just In
A Beautiful Line of **Manicure Sets in Sterling Silver**
from \$1.00 to \$25.00
J. WENGER, 90 Government Street

INSIST ON GETTING THE BEST
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee
TO BE HAD OF ALL LEADING GROCERS.

AUCTION
Under instructions from a man who wants the best returns he can get, I will sell on

To-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.
At Salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St.

Desirable Furniture
Including Arm Upholstered Chairs, Rockers, Bed Sets, Mattresses, Dining and Centre Tables, Single Lounge, Carpets, Crochets, Meat Safe, Rogers Silver Tea Sets, Eight-Day Clock, Brie-a-Brac, Range and Cook Stoves, Air-Tight and other Heaters, Upright Pianos, etc.; also TOY HUGGY SLEIGH RUNNERS, LADIES' and GENTS' RIDING SADDLES, etc.
No reserve.
W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

Ralph Churton
AUCTIONEER
Has commodious and well-lighted salerooms at
62 Douglas Street
Periodical sales at which good prices are always obtained.
Furniture Bought for Cash.

W. Jones, Auctioneer, is instructed to sell on the premises, corner Cook and Chatham streets, at
2 p m, Thursday, Dec. 15
Fine Piano, Upholstered Chairs, Bed Lounge, Mahogany Chairs, Walnut, Calendar and Eight-Day Clocks, Carpets, Pictures, B. W. Dining Extension Table and Chairs, B. W. Sideboard, Cut Glassware, Crockery, Wardrobe, Book case, Air-Tight and other Heaters, Toilet Sets, No. 8 Alphon Kitchen Range, Kitchen Cabinet Table, Chairs, Linoleum, Dresser, 3 Hardwood Bedroom Suits, Box, Woven Wire and Hair Mattresses, Crockery and Kitchen Utensils, etc. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.
Take Spring Ridge car to door.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 428.
---J. E. PAINTER---
Wood cut to any required length by electric machinery.
Wood and Coal at Current Prices
TRUCK and DRAY WORK DONE.
Office: 25 Gormant street, Box 17 Pine street, Victoria West, VICTORIA, B. C.

ASSAY OFFICE.
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

AUCTION SALE
Small Private Collection of
Valuable Italian Oil Paintings
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 20th.

The auctioneer desires to call special attention to these paintings. They are very valuable, and were collected by the owner during several visits to the Mediterranean.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Leading Auctioneer.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for 100 pounds fine potatoes; do not delay buying, as they are on the rise; come and see our supplies. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market, Tel. 413.

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint, the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself: \$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

HARCOURT STEPS DOWN

Mr. Gladstone's Successor Wearies of the Task of Leading the Liberal Faction.

Rent by Sectional Disputes and Personal Interests No Credit to Any Leader.

Mr. Morley Sympathizes with His Chief and Not Surprised at His Decision.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 13.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, member of parliament for West Monmouthshire, and, since the resignation of the late Mr. Gladstone, the official leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, has addressed a letter to Mr. John Morley, Liberal member for Montroseburg, announcing his resignation of the leadership. He says:

"The Liberal party, rent by sectional disputes, and personal interests, is one which no man can consent to lead, either with credit to himself or to the advantage of the country."

Mr. Morley in his reply expressed sympathy with Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, and says he is not surprised at the latter's decision.

A PATRONIZING AMBASSADOR.

Sir Edmund Monson Expresses Sympathy for France and Hopes by Way of Advice.

Paris, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the religious society of which he is president, the British ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, took occasion to-day to express his great sympathy for France and his profound conviction that she would unite herself with England and the United States for the progress of civilization. "I hope," he said, "that at Christmas time there will no longer be any question of war between Great Britain and France."

WESTMINSTER ELECTIONS.

Mayor Owens Secures Another Term—The Aldermen and Trustees.

New Westminster, Dec. 13.—The municipal elections here yesterday resulted in the return of Mayor Thos. Owens, for another term with 255 votes against 258 for W. H. Kearry.

For aldermen, all the members of the citizens' ticket but one were successful by a large majority. The elect are: W. R. Gilley, 384; J. Peck, 378; J. G. Scott, 369; R. L. Reid, 367; J. C. Brown, 365; M. Sinclair, 296; R. C. McDonald, 276. The unsuccessful candidates were: W. A. Johnson, 245; A. E. Woods, 231; J. Jagers, 137; A. M. Herring, 125; J. Anderson, 110.

One of the two ladies contesting was elected a school trustee, the successful candidates being: Jas. Johnson, 379; Ed. Johnston, 202; and Mrs. Agnes L. Hill, 283. The defeated were R. Smith, 221; and Emma J. Robson, 220.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Legislation to Ensure Its Building Must Be Had This Session.

Washington, Dec. 12.—In the senate this afternoon Mr. Morgan called up the Nicaragua canal bill and spoke at length in approval of it. He said that the country had reached a conclusion upon this question, and would not be satisfied to see this session passed without legislation which would assure the building of the canal.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, introduced in the house to-day a bill authorizing the President "to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct a ship canal." The President is also directed to construct such a canal and appropriate \$140,000,000 to complete it.

TO OURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

STOCKS FOR SALE

Van Ande	014
Crow's Nest	014
Cariboo of Camp McKinnay	Wanted
Dardanelles, 6,000 at.	1024
Nelson & Fort Sheppard Ry. Co.	Wanted
Victoria-Texada	05
Waterloo (Camp McKinnay)	06
Golden Cache	0645
Athabasca, 400 at.	42
St. Lawrence	03
Nelson-Poorman	23
Noble Five	16
St. Lawrence	Wanted
Commander	1042
Deer Park	20
Evening Star	06
Glacier	034
Grand Prize	034
Iron Colt	10
Iron Horse	1045
Iron Musk	82
Jumbo	Wanted
Monte Christo	13
West Big-Pine Fly, 2,124 at.	05
Rossland Red Mountain	1042
Silver Bell (old stock)	02
Sloan Teelprocty, 51,000 at.	024
War Eagle	83

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us, as we are in daily communication by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria real estate by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, Ltd., and the Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

In all parts of the city.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
86 Government St.

FORTY-ONE SAILORS LOST.

Five More Vessels Supposed to Have Gone to the Bottom of the Atlantic.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13.—Three vessels which sailed from this port before the big gale of two weeks ago, and have not been heard from, are believed to be lost. They are the schooners Howard H. Hanson, for Providence; the James B. Pace, for Boston, and the Ida H. Mathies, for Lynn.

The four-masted schooner Mathias Borda, Capt. Esa Norton, which sailed on November 26 from Portsmouth, N. H., for Philadelphia, is believed to have foundered with all hands. The schooner City of Augusta, from Boston to this port, is also missing.

The Borda carried a crew of nine men, the Hanson, nine, the Pace eight men, the Mathias seven men, and Augusta eight men, involving in all the sacrifice of forty-one lives.

YUKON RESEVED CLAIMS.

The Government's Alternate Locations to Be Auctioned at Dawson.

Montreal, Dec. 13.—(Special)—Major Walsh has made a statement to the effect that he had advised the government to sell at public auction in Dawson City all claims and fractions of claims which he had reserved while in the Yukon. As this has been a lively question amongst mining men and it was supposed in some quarters that these reserved claims would be sold in Ottawa, the Major's declaration is highly important. "I believe," added the ex-administrator, "that the government will carry out my recommendation."

EIGHT MEN MANGLED.

Stepped in Front of a Fast Express and Were Literally Ground to Pieces.

They Were Snow Shovelers Moving From the Path of Another Train.

Buffalo, Dec. 13.—Eight men were killed and four injured at Winspear bridge, near Corfu, on the New York Central railway, this morning. All were Poles with the exception of John Warner, the foreman, who is among the killed. All were frightfully mutilated.

The men were engaged in shovelling snow, of which there were numerous drifts on the line. They stepped from one track to avoid an approaching train right in front of a fast express train running in the same direction, and were literally ground to pieces.

One Body Hurled High in the Air and Dropped on a Passing Freight.

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Engineer Smith, of the express, in an interview, said: "I could see nothing ahead of me, but thought the place looked bad, and blew my whistle. I had let up on the whistle when I heard my fireman give a yell. I did not call for brakes, but I slipped on the air the minute I heard him yell. I had seen a man beside the track, though he had not seen anyone struck then. A moment after I applied the brakes I saw a man shoot into the air on my side of the cab. He was as high as the smokestack when I saw him. He came down on the freight train which was running along on that side and was carried a mile before he fell off."

"My train stopped in about two train lengths, and the sight that I saw when I got out was the most horrible I have ever witnessed. The dead and mangled were lying on both sides of the track just as they had been thrown."

"I did not see them until after we had struck them. I did not see them on the track, and until my fireman yelled I did not know they were there."

PIONEER OF SAPPERTON.

Death of a Forty Years' Resident—Chinaman Crushed by a Tree.

Vancouver, Dec. 13.—A Chinaman named Long Chong was killed yesterday at Port Moody while felling a tree.

Jas. Hall, a pioneer, died at Sapperton on Saturday, aged 69. He enlisted in the first corps of miners and sappers in 1859 and lived in the old camp from then until now. Mr. Hall leaves a widow and two children.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED HOME.

Six Regiments of Regular Infantry Ordered to Manila.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The war department has begun in earnest the relief of the volunteer troops now stationed at Manila by regulars. This afternoon Secretary Alger signed an order designating for this purpose six regiments of United States infantry out of eight held in reserve for service in sub-tropical countries. They will go forward to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL

10 CENTS PER PACKET.

CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, Victoria, B. C.

MR. SWORD WILL RUN.

Accredited as Ablest Legislator Extant and Having Ear of the Government.

He Says Victoria and Esquimalt Are Over R-presented—Sentence on Alberni R-served.

Premier Semlin States the Consequences of R-jecting His Private Secretary.

By Our Own Reporter.

Duncan's, Dec. 13.—A meeting of supporters of the Semlin government was held here tonight for the purpose of choosing a candidate to oppose Mr. W. H. Robertson, the choice of the electors of Cowichan at the general elections. At least that was the object according to the chairman, Mr. W. C. Duncan, but it was apparent before the meeting proceeded far that the candidate had already been decided upon by the small clique who are opposing Mr. Robertson, in the person of Mr. Sword, private secretary to the Premier, and who has been tried and rejected by the people of Dewdney.

A few evenings ago 22 electors got together and drew up a requisition asking Mr. Sword to accept the nomination. Yesterday, however, representatives of Dr. Lewis Hall, of Victoria, went through the district and threatened to upset the plans so carefully and quietly laid by the little committee. Premier Semlin was therefore sent for, and this evening he declared his preference for Mr. Sword, and succeeded in influencing about 40 electors at the meeting to accept his advice.

After Chairman Duncan had stated the object of the meeting, a select candidate to read a requisition to Mr. Sword and called on that gentleman to speak. Mr. Sword expressed surprise at having been asked to run. He admitted that his being an outsider was a great disadvantage, and continuing said he felt that Mr. Robertson should not have been opposed, still the opposition decided to contest Alberni. Had they left Alberni alone, he would not have been a candidate in Cowichan. There was no fault to find with the electors for wishing a representative of the district to represent them; in fact, he considered Mr. Robertson a very good man, if he would only support the Semlin government. The speaker apologized for the failure of the committee to invite Mr. Robertson to attend the meeting. Since commencing his canvass he had been told that he should not run for an Island district, and also that Mr. Turner should not have been dismissed by the Lieutenant-Governor. He contended that the Lieutenant-Governor was justified in the action he had taken, but he could not understand his calling on Mr. Reaven.

Mr. Sword said he was one of those who thought Victoria over-represented, also Alberni and Esquimalt, although the development of Alberni might entitle that district to a member. He read the government platform, and said they were trying to carry out their promises, commencing with the re-organization of the civil service. After reference to a few other subjects, he concluded by stating that Premier Semlin was present and would no doubt endorse his candidature.

Premier Semlin did endorse Mr. Sword, principally because he had been a loyal supporter in opposition. He went so far as to say Mr. Sword was the ablest legislator in British Columbia, and were it not for this a resident of the district would be preferable. Besides, said Mr. Semlin, he has the ear of the present government, and he will be able to set the wants of the district before the government. All parts of the province are calling for public works, and the government is unable to grant all demands. While this is the case it is to the advantage of Cowichan to have a representative who has the ear of the government. The Premier attempted to justify the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, and closed by saying that, though Mr. Robertson had very strong claims to the seat, he desired Mr. Sword to have it. There were several other speakers who endorsed Mr. Sword's candidature. About half the meeting had left by this time, and when an invitation to endorse Mr. Sword's nomination was made, half the remaining audience stood up.

The prospects are that Mr. Robertson will be elected by a larger majority than at the general elections, many who opposed him in July now supporting him.

SPANISH SHIP AFLOAT.

Cruiser that Disappeared Before Dewey Now Steaming to Hongkong.

Manila, Dec. 12.—The Isla de Cuba, one of the cruisers sunk by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila on May 1 last, and which was subsequently raised, started for Hongkong under her own steam to-day. She is of 1,030 tons displacement.

TERROR IN NEW FORM.

Avalanche of Water Upon New York Streets Spreads Death and Destruction.

Collapse of Hugest Tank in the World Releases Eight Million Gallons.

Ice-Cold Wave Ten Feet High Rolls With Awful Resistless Force.

By Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 13.—The great steel tank of the Consolidated Gas Co. at avenue "A" and Twentieth street, the largest of its kind in the world, collapsed at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. It went down with a crash and a roar like a great explosion. Masonry, granite blocks and bricks to the height of 30 feet fell. The tank was a toy house of blocks, and 8,000,000 gallons of water, loosened from bondage, deluged the streets, and in a 10-foot tidal wave carried death and destruction through the surrounding neighborhood.

It is not known as yet how many were killed and injured, but the list will be a long one. Already the bodies of Andrew Weidert, a workman, and Pius Brum, an engineer in an adjacent factory, have been recovered. About 25 people were injured more or less severely, or almost drowned. All of the most severely injured were taken to Bellevue hospital by a number of ambulances that came to the scene of the disaster in answer to a general call.

James O'Connor, foreman in Mulder's factory, adjoining, and believed to have been in the basement with Engineer Brum, who was killed, is missing. Many people were caught in the streets by the rushing waters and were hurled hither and thither, receiving injuries of various kinds.

W. J. Logan, of the Logan Iron Works, of Green Point, Long Island, the contractor who was building the tank, arrived on the scene within a few minutes after the collapse, and was at once placed under arrest. William H. Lacey, the chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas company, said to be jointly responsible for the work with Contractor Logan, was also placed under arrest.

To make the scene more terrible, the rushing waters tore up gas mains and destroyed electric lights, causing almost complete darkness. This latter was partially remedied, but the gas supply, however, was not restored. The plant of the Consolidated Gas Co. occupies several blocks in the neighborhood of avenue "A." Beginning at Twentieth street is the five-story brick factory of Henry Mulder, manufacturer of extension tables. The other half of the block is occupied by two tenements, the property of the gas company and largely tenanted by its employees.

Immediately back of the factory and tenements was the great steel tank, 178 feet in diameter and 160 feet high. Rising out of the ground and to a height of 50 feet was built a great cylinder of granite and steel, 28 feet in thickness. This was filled with 8,000,000 gallons of water. The tank was supported by eight great steel uprights, 212 feet high. The water in the pit fitting against the tank made it gas-tight.

A gang of men were at work under a foreman filling the pit with water, to make the first water-tight. The tank, with a capacity of 3,600,000 cubic feet and costing \$300,000, seemed to stand the test well. The representatives of the company and the foreman in charge were congratulating themselves upon the success of the work. The laborers were even beginning to gather up their tools to knock off. There were many people on the streets, and crowded street cars were coming and going. Fifty or more men in a factory adjoining were finishing up their tasks, then suddenly and without a moment's warning came an awful crash. The men below had scarcely time to fly from beneath the falling walls ere they were picked up by the mass of water which poured down hundreds of feet away into the basements and the first and second floors of the factories and tenements. With the angry floods went death and destruction. Workmen were shot out of the factory windows and carried a block or more as if mere straws on the crest of the flood. Women were hurled into the air from the first floors and almost drowned.

Mary Ann O'Connell and her little four-year-old sister Catherine were seated at the front window in the second floor of 335 avenue A. Before they could turn to face a rush of water struck them both, carrying them through the air and into a block down the street. Both were terribly injured, the little one perhaps fatally.

Henry Mulder was taken up bodily and carried almost to 21st street. His son was carried out by the water but for the timely arrival of some workmen with axes he would have been killed. Near the base of the tank when it collapsed, he was caught by the rushing waters and borne an almost incredible distance. His mangled and almost naked body was found against an elevated railroad pillar at 21st street and First avenue more than a block away.

Ambulances and fire carts were sent in with all speed and ambulances arrived in short order. Building Commissioner Grady and a force of 100 men arrived within half an hour and together with the firemen set to work to excavate for bodies. The police ordered every body out of the tenements and lines were stretched to keep the crowds at a distance. After some time workmen reduced the water by two feet and it was thought the basements would be emptied by to-morrow morning.

The work was exceptionally hard because of the freezing of the water and the men moved about almost covered with ice. The work of digging for the bodies was abandoned later in the night owing to the danger of the walls falling. The loss of the tank is said to be complete. It cost \$300,000. It is impossible to make an estimate of the damage to contiguous property.

The collapse of the tank caused great inconvenience in the downtown district, as the elevated railroad stations, all the ferry houses and theatres. The morning newspapers suffered more than any other. Those that use linotypes had a vast amount of trouble as a result of the failure of the gas pressure.

Cemox Coke
Equal to Pennsylvania
HALL, GOEPEL & CO
Tel. No. 83, 100 Government St.

GOVERNOR OF HAVANA.

General Ludlow Appointed with Power to Deal With Local Questions.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Secretary Alger today designated General Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana city with full power to deal with all local questions. He will leave for his post shortly.

BRYAN QUILTS SOLDIERING.

He Has Sent in His Resignation as a Colonel of Volunteers.

Washington, Dec. 12.—All doubt respecting the intention of Col. Wm. J. Bryan were removed by the receipt at the war department to-day of a telegram from him stating that he had mailed his resignation of his command of a colonel of volunteers and that it had been approved by the division and corps commanders.

ESTERHAZY'S HONOR.

The Refugee Expresses Readiness to Defend It and That of the Suicided Colonel.

Paris, Dec. 12.—Comte Esterhazy has written Mr. Mazau, president of the court of cassation, declaring his readiness if granted a safe conduct to appear before the court to be confronted with all the witnesses and to defend his own honor and that of the late Col. Henry.

SIR WM. JENNER DEAD.

Physician in Ordinary to the Queen Closes a Distinguished Career.

London, Dec. 12.—Sir William Jenner, the distinguished pathologist, physician in ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, died to-day.

The late Wm. Jenner was born at Chatham in 1815, and was president of the Royal College of Physicians from 1881 to 1889, when he retired from the practice of his profession, was well known not only to pathologists but to the public at large as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference between typhus and typhoid fevers.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Discontent at the Union Increasing and Some Change Imperative.

Christiania, Dec. 12.—The hard feeling between Sweden and Norway keeps increasing at a dangerous rate. At the bottom of the quarrel is the Norwegian sentiment that Sweden has the best of the union and all its benefits, while Norway is a mere appendage. The Swedish army consists of 105,000 men; the Norwegian army consists of only 13,000. Sweden has six battleships and Norway two. Sweden four cruisers and Norway one, with a similar disparity in other vessels. Yet notwithstanding the absurdly unequal struggle, if war were declared, independence is certain. The Swedish army consists of 105,000 men; the Norwegian army consists of only 13,000. Sweden has six battleships and Norway two. Sweden four cruisers and Norway one, with a similar disparity in other vessels. Yet notwithstanding the absurdly unequal struggle, if war were declared, independence is certain.

FOUGHT TWENTY ROUNDS.

Four Thousand People Witness a Lively Go-An-English Quilting—Bantam Knocked Out.

Troy, N.Y., Dec. 12.—Four thousand people saw the twenty round bout between Larry Burns, of Cohoes, and Mart Flaherty, of Lowell, Mass., at the Manhattan Athletic Club to-night. The contest went the full length and the decision was given to Flaherty.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dec. 12.—Bob Dodds, the American, beat Dick Burge in a boxing contest for a purse of £250 and a side bet of £300. In the eighth round Burge claimed a foul, which the referee refused to allow. Burge's back thereupon declined to permit him to continue the fight.

London, Dec. 12.—At the National Sporting Club, in this city, this evening there was a spirited bout between "Pedler" Palmer and "Billy" Plimmer for the bantam championship, the National Sporting Club purse and £500 a side. Palmer finally knocked Plimmer out in the seventeenth round.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Militia Regulations Nearly Ready—Holidays Proclaimed—Medals From Omaha.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—A new edition of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, revised fully, will probably be issued to the force next month. Col. Aylmer, A.G., and Major Rivers have been at work on it for some time and have made excellent progress. The current issue was promulgated in 1887, and the force have been clamoring for a revision. Copies of the new edition of the Queen's Regulations have just been received.

The Soo canal was closed for the season last Saturday. Total lockages, 1,529, and 3,712, a decrease in lockages of 436 and in vessels of 664. The vessel tonnage shows a falling off of over a million.

The government has received the medals and diplomas for Canadian exhibits at the Omaha exposition.

An order-in-council will be passed declaring December 26 and January 2 public holidays.

NAVAL RECRUITING.

A Tempting Offer to the Poor Fishermen of Newfoundland.

St. John's Nfld., Dec. 12.—Further evidence of the strained relations between Great Britain and France is afforded by the action of the British admiralty in distributing circulars all along the island of Newfoundland inviting fishermen to enroll themselves in the naval reserve, for which special inducements are offered. The regulations require the men to enroll for a period of five years, during each of which they must put 28 days' drill on board a ship. The interest and sinking fund come to \$25,000 a year. When the railway was built the Napsuk & Slocan company entered into an agreement with the C. P. R. for the latter company to operate the road for twenty-five years and give forty per cent. to the government of British Columbia and the Great Britain and France is afforded by the action of the British admiralty in distributing circulars all along the island of Newfoundland inviting fishermen to enroll themselves in the naval reserve, for which special inducements are offered. 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W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

We hope the Committee of Fifty will not delay making a report to a citizens' meeting. Already the opinion is expressed freely that, without questioning the good intentions of the gentlemen at the head of the movement, they are likely to fail because the time before the municipal elections is becoming so short that anything like full discussion of reforms that may be suggested will be practically impossible. That point has not yet been reached. There is yet time enough to get a platform before the voters and have it fully threshed out, but the margin to go upon is very narrow. Therefore we urge that another week ought not to be allowed to pass without something definite being presented for consideration. As was said in the Colonist a few days ago, what is wanted is not so much the details of any municipal plan, but its general features, the particulars of which can be determined upon later.

We hope the committee will make a reference, in any report they may submit, to the question of aldermanic qualification. At present an alderman must have real estate from the ward from which he is elected to the assessed value of \$500. If in the opinion of the assessor his property is only worth \$450, he is disqualified. If a person has \$1,000,000 worth of personal property in the city and employs a thousand people in connection with it, he is not qualified to become an alderman. A \$500 real estate qualification is an absurdity on the face of it. The idea is not, of course, that to own a piece of land which the assessor thinks is worth \$500 gives a man any more intelligence than he would otherwise possess. The notion is that it gives him a fixed interest in the community. It will occur to most people that a person who would be induced to remain in a city because he had \$500 of real estate there would hardly be the sort of individual that they would care to trust with the disposal of important interests. Let us take a few illustrations. Take for example the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co. Here is a business concern with a valuable plant and employing a large number of people. If a man should buy all the stock of the company and own the whole business himself, he would not be qualified to be an alderman; but one of his employees, who happened to have a little cottage somewhere in the city would be. Take a merchant, who owns no real estate and yet carries a line of goods worth upwards of \$100,000. He cannot be an alderman, but the man who sweeps out his store, if he happens to have a little piece of ground somewhere, can be. People when they employ a lawyer do not go to the assessor's office to see if he has \$500 worth of real estate; they do not do so when they want to employ an engineer or a builder or an architect or a person to manage a financial matter for them. Why should they be compelled to do so when they wish to employ a man to be an alderman? Is it not about time to get rid of the grandmotherly notion that people cannot be trusted to manage their own affairs, and that it is necessary for the legislature to tell them what class of people they must select to take office? We have had the system of property qualification in vogue in Victoria ever since it was a city, and if it has any good features, the evidence of the fact is not conspicuously apparent.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Powell, M.P. for Westmoreland, N.B., has been lecturing on the nationalization of railways, which he thinks will become a matter of practical politics within a few years. Mr. Powell, it may be mentioned, is a Conservative in politics. The views which he expresses are purely personal. The subject is one of very great interest and also of very great difficulty. The extreme position on it was taken by a New Brunswick legislator some years ago, when he contended that railways ought to be built at the public expense and run at the public expense, and that every one should be allowed to travel or send freight by them without any charge. We do not suppose many people are willing to go to this extreme. The ideal conditions which the promoters of the new idea wish to reach is the public ownership of railways, which shall be so managed that transportation charges will be brought down to a minimum figure; in other words that the transportation charges shall be only large enough to pay expenses and not for the purpose of making a profit.

We have had in Canada an experience in government ownership of railways, in connection with the Intercolonial. It has not been wholly satisfactory, when viewed from the standpoint of receipts and expenditures. The road has not nearly paid its running expenses since it was built, to say nothing of the interest upon its cost. At the same time it has given local freight rates that have been of material assistance to the localities through which it runs. It has been managed with a view to develop local business, and in this way it has been quite successful, so that it cannot be fairly said that on the whole the government ownership of the Intercolonial has been a loss to the Dominion.

An objection frequently urged against

the government ownership of railways is that it would place such an enormous patronage in the hands of the administration of the day, that it would become impossible to oust it. This objection could be met by putting the railways under the control of a commission, constituted after the fashion of the Supreme court, the members being removable only by vote of parliament. In this way the railways could be taken out of politics, and this would be a much better arrangement than to disfranchise the employees, as has been suggested.

The matter has only an academic interest at present, for the difficulties in the way of carrying such a policy into effect are simply enormous. It may be well to add, however, that provincial ownership is all but impossible, and is, we think, highly undesirable. We hardly agree with Mr. Powell in thinking that the question will very soon become an acute political one.

AN ABSURD CLAIM.

A very absurd claim is made by some of the friends of the present government. It is said that Mr. Richard Hall, M.P.P., is disqualified by reason of the following circumstances. For some years past the Hon. Mr. McInnes has bought his coal from Mr. Hall, and after he went to Government House to live has arranged with Mr. Hall to continue to supply him. There was no contract of any kind except that when Lieut.-Governor McInnes mentioned the matter to Mr. Hall, the latter said that he would send up coal to Government House whenever it was needed on being telephoned to. The coal was paid for by a treasury check after the bill had been certified by the private secretary. In other words the Lieut.-Governor bought what coal he required from Mr. Hall and paid him by what amounted to an order on the treasury. The Lieut.-Governor regarded this so purely a personal matter of his own that when recently the government decided to ask for tenders for the supply of coal to all the public buildings, including Government House, he asked that the latter might be excluded, because he had always dealt with Mr. Hall and would like to continue to do so. The government declined to accede to this very reasonable request. Since the election the Lieut.-Governor bought thirteen tons of coal from Mr. Hall, which has been paid for in the ordinary way.

It is trumpery nonsense to say that a transaction of this kind renders a member's seat vacant. If it does, Mr. Turner's seat can be made vacant by one of the clerks in the public departments going to his place of business and buying a rug to put under his desk, provided the rug is paid for by the province. Mr. Cotton's seat is vacant because the government subscribes for the News-Advertiser. If a member of the legislature should own a stationery store and a government clerk should buy a box of pens or a bunch of pencils from one of his clerks for the use of the government, the member would be disqualified. Will any one pretend that any such nonsense as this is the law of British Columbia?

The statute clearly does not apply to such a case, its language referring only to persons who accept office or render service or work under a contract with the government. Mr. Hall has had no contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with the government for any service or work. The act does not apply to sales of merchandise, and there are good reasons why it should not so apply.

A PRESIDENTIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

President McKinley wants to visit Cuba and the only question as to the right of a president to go outside of the United States is raised. There is no law upon the subject. Our recollection of the matter is that the point was first taken at the time of the opening of what used to be called the European & North American railway, or rather that section of it between St. John, N.B., and Bangor, Maine. President Grant was invited to attend the opening ceremonies, which contemplated that he should meet Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, at the international boundary, and that the two should go to St. John, to be banquetted there, returning to Bangor, where similar festivities would be held. This plan was upset by the question being raised as to who would administer the government of the United States during the President's absence in Canada, and it was found that the constitution does not provide for such a contingency. In order to avoid any difficulty, President Grant decided not to enter Canada, so has our was backed up so as to meet that containing Lord Dufferin just where the boundary line cuts the bridge over the St. Croix river, where the representatives of the two countries shook hands across the line, whereupon Lord Dufferin's car was attached to the presidential train and the two went on to Bangor together. The President is not forbidden to leave the United States by any law. The difficulty arises as to what should be done in case he did leave. It is very clear that now the United States has entered upon a policy of expansion, it will be necessary to contemplate the departure of the President from the continental possessions of the nation. If he could get to Alaska, Cuba or the Philippines or Hawaii without going outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, the constitution might be strained to cover the case, but this is of course impossible. The change which our neighbors will have to make in this particular is the least of those which their entry upon their new policy will call for. The path of imperialism is as different from that of isolation as day is from night, and our neighbors will not be long in finding it out.

A PECULIAR ORGAN.

The Colonist has serious thoughts of getting out an injunction, a royal commission or some sort of Roentgen ray apparatus for the purpose of finding out what publication it is to which the News-Advertiser persistently refers as the Colonist. It is certainly not this paper, for a tolerable familiarity with the editorial utterances of this paper fails to disclose any such statements as are attributed to it in the Vancouver morning organ. Reference has already been made to some of them. One was the statement that the Colonist had spoken of the News-Advertiser and its associate organs as "the hiring press." Another was that the Colonist had declared the dismissal of a road boss to be a violation of the constitution. And there were others. Aneet the Alberni election, the organ has evolved a few more things which it alleges the Colonist said. One of them is that the country will be undone unless the government adopts a policy of extravagance and waste. Another is that the government has put a stop to carrying on public works. Another is that the government is guilty of meanness, and this is said to be constantly asserted in the Colonist. Colonist readers will have some difficulty in recalling any such statements in this paper, and will agree with us in saying that if there is any other paper in British Columbia calling itself the Colonist, which says things of this kind, we ought to be told where it is printed.

There is another explanation of these curious things. It is known to all Victorians that the lights burn long at night in the office of the Finance Minister. Now the Finance Minister is editor of the News-Advertiser, and it is not difficult to suppose that occasionally, as he sits in his cosy arm-chair, he falls asleep, in which condition his "coward conscience" asserts itself, and he dreams that his political opponents are saying of the government the things which he knows it merits. Then he awakes, rubs his eyes and dashes off an editorial for his paper based upon his troubled dreams.

The News-Advertiser says that the Colonist was subsidized by the late government to the extent of \$2,700 a year. This is not true, and the News-Advertiser knew it was not true when it printed the statement. The Colonist did receive a payment of \$2,700 a year, and it has not the least objection to the whole world knowing what it was for. Some time ago the Colonist made a contract with the government to do all its ordinary advertising in Victoria for the sum of \$225 per month. This was done for the convenience of both parties to the contract. It saved the Colonist the trouble of keeping an advertising account, and the government the trouble of checking up the amount. If each separate advertisement had been charged for at the rate paid by the Dominion government, the \$225 would have been more often exceeded in a month than otherwise. There is nothing unusual in a newspaper making a contract with a customer to do his advertising at a certain rate per month, and if the present government desire to make another arrangement for advertising by the month, instead of by the line, the Colonist will put in a bid. The Colonist also did the binding for the government, at a price fixed by contract, and it was fully 50 per cent. less than the government has been in the habit of paying. The Colonist received considerable money in one way and another from the late government, but it defies the News-Advertiser or any one else to point out a dollar of, for which it did not give valuable consideration from a commercial point of view, or a single dollar paid it for political services.

We suppose hypnotism will be a nine days' talk in Victoria, and that a great deal of misinformation will be diffused on the subject. About the only contribution which the Colonist desires to make editorially to the discussion is to say that it would be about as well if people, having no knowledge of the art of hypnotism, would refrain from experimenting with it. We are quite prepared to admit that it may become a very useful science, but there are other useful things with which it is not advisable that every one should play with. An old saying is:

"Let children and fools beware of edged tools."

A leading shipping man of Tacoma is quoted as saying that there will not be another northward rush next year. He says that there is no record of more than one rush to a new gold field. He adds that this does not mean that he thinks there will not be a great tide of travel to the Yukon and Atlin regions, but simply that it will lack the stampede features of last season. He is probably correct in this, and the new conditions ought to be more favorable to the business interests of Victoria than those that existed in the early part of this year.

The Times of this city appears to be opposed to government aid to railways. Are we to understand that Senator Templeman desires to be understood as ready to oppose any proposition made in parliament to assist railway construction out of the public treasury, or does the position of his paper hold good only so far as it applies to the application made by Mr. Corbin's company for a charter?

The Manitoba Free Press has taken to sounding the praises of Winnipeg weather. There is this to be said about the matter, that in the way of weather the Winnipeg winter brand is hard to beat in its way.

Tax exemptions are much discussed just now. All the Colonist has to say on that subject can be stated in two words: Abolish them.

DUPLICATE :: WHIST :: SETS

For Eight, Twelve and Sixteen hand Games.

Crokinole,
Dominoes,

Sheba,
Checkers,

Pillow=Dex,
Chess,

And no end of other Games for Little Ones and Big Ones too

CALENDARS, BOOKLETS and XMAS CARDS,

Biggest Variety and Best Values ever shown in British Columbia

Victoria Book and Stationery Co.

(Late Jamieson's)

The Columbian devotes a column to elucidating the question, "Are the electors fools?" It is addressed particularly to the Colonist, so we may as well reply. We do not think that any discernible proportion of the electors are fools, as Mr. Attorney-General Martin and his colleagues will shortly find out.

TYRANNY IN AUSTRALIA.

Exercised by the Legislative Representatives of Labor, According to This Traveller.

From the Montreal Witness.

In other countries labor agitates; in Australia it rules. It works eight hours, plays eight hours, sleeps eight hours in the day, and eight hours at night. It has its own house and its own garden. It wears good clothes. It has always money in its pockets. It makes its impression upon the legislation of a great country.

Power is rarely exerted with wisdom; even in Australia, despite conditions which appear to the outsider to be ideal, there is a fly in the ointment. Labor is tyrannical. It refuses initiative to the individual. It will not allow a man to work when he wants to. It makes it unlawful to do any thing after the stroke of the clock. It reduces life to a mechanical routine. And it delights to harass capital.

This is according to the testimony of Mr. J. N. S. Austen, an Australian of leisure, who, with Mrs. Austen, is at present making a tour around the world. Mr. Austen had been to Japan, China and India and came across the continent to Montreal.

"Triumphant labor has changed the face of things in Australia," Mr. Austen remarked to-day at the Windsor hotel. "It is dominant in all our legislatures, and the laws it makes annoy and injure capital. It taxes industries to such an extent as to make them unprofitable. It claps a heavy income tax upon the man who is making two or three or ten hundred pounds a year; it allows the man who makes one hundred and fifty pounds to go free. It singles out corporations which have invested their money in the country, and so harasses them that it has come to this that many of the great industries are leaving the country. Men of means are selling out and re-investing their capital in England."

"Is there not sense enough to perceive that this is killing the goose that lays the golden egg?"

"The more prominent in the labor party are beginning to see this, but the mass, conscious of power, desire to make that power felt, even if it results in their own ultimate injury. We had the era in Australia, when we returned men to parliament for the honor of the thing. Now we have the systematic payment of members, of which the labor party takes advantage. Men are elected who are pledged to measures, which, while they considerate the interest and the power of the labor vote, are inimical to the general welfare of the country."

Labor says at what hour a man shall live who would dare to live his life as he pleases. It says to the storekeeper that he must close his shop at a certain time. It does not matter that the public are disappointed in their wants. Labor is king, and rules with the consciousness of plenary power.

Mr. Austen says that the great federation scheme has been largely blocked by the attitude of the labor party. A feature of that scheme is the reduction of the several legislatures and ministries, and the labor party, dreading the loss of power and emolument, has opposed the work. It wants to send its usual number of men to the halls of legislation,—men who are taken from the ranks of labor, and who are paid at the rate of three hundred pounds per annum. Each of the five legislatures would, under the federation scheme, be reduced to the level of finance committees, practically no idea which the thoughtful people favor, making for a great economy, which the labor party does not desire.

Mr. Austen thinks, however, that despite the attitude of the labor party and the vote of New South Wales, which have blocked the scheme, the federation idea will be realized, and that in the near future New South Wales, through the vacillation of the premier, the Hon. Mr. Reid, whom the papers have satirized as the "Yes-No man," gave an indeterminate vote, which will be reversed before long. Another thing about New South Wales, according to Mr. Austen, is its free trade, and therefore power. "The scheme was the feeling that in joining federation, New South Wales was in the position of a rich man who puts his capital into a poor concern. She felt that she was giving more than she was likely to get."

Mr. Austen described the character of the Chinese walls which various colonies have erected against one another. It is laughable. It is childish. It is, as the work of sane men, inexpressibly absurd. "You would suppose that the five colonies were inhabited by diverse populations, of different speech and ideal—each colony determined to keep to itself, and refusing to so much as glance over its high wall to see whether its neighbor is suffering or enjoying."

"Modifications have been proposed as a basis of federation, as you know," Mr. Austen remarked. "This would result in a general reduction of the protectionist tariffs. Canada has been looked to as a model, and the Hon. Mr. Watson, when he was in your country last year, derived valuable information as to the weakness of your federal system. I think federation will come when the several parties come to a reasonable frame of mind."

Another stupid thing, according to Mr. Austen, is the tax of one hundred pounds upon every Oriental entering the country. "The interior of Australia is tropical, and cannot be developed by ordinary population. The Chinese and Japanese of the country are eminently fitted for this work of development. But the labor party will not let them."

The workman has found his earthly paradise beneath the Southern Cross. He sits in his garden in the beautiful summer breeze. He takes his family for an outing. He improves his mind. He drinks beer. He smokes his pipe. He makes laws for himself and for all others. His position is unique and enviable. All he needs is the sense of responsibility.

Life insurance is a good thing, but health insurance, by keeping the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, is better.

GEO. H. MAYNARD'S CHRISTMAS DOLLS

And a Host of Other Things Arrived Last Night.

ONE GOES WITH EVERY PAIR OF BOOTS or SHOES

Don't Go to Klondike....

WITHOUT AN

Albion Stove

...WE HAVE...

MINERS'

FOLDING DEFLECTING STOVES,
STRONG SHEET STEEL STOVES,
That are made to last.
COMBINATION COOKING and
HEATING STOVES of Special
Design. Each Stove has Pipe
and a Bake Pan packed inside.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO., LTD. LTD.

Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and
Duty Paid...

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

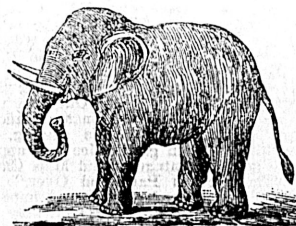
JAPANESE GOODS

CURIOS, TOYS and
BAMBOO WARE.

Great Reduction Sale During This Month

JAPANESE STORE, NO. 31 GOV. ST.

Why Certainly....



Elephant Brand
Ready Mixed Paint

Easily knocks out all comers. It has held the championship of the world for nearly 50 years. We will never let it take a second place to any competing trade. It will always be

The Leader, the Winner,
the first, and Best

Others may cost more, but none can beat it. Insist on "Elephant," made in 69 beautiful shades, for any description of inside and outside work. Inquire for Liquid "Ironite" for floors and oilcloths.

..THE..

Canada Paint Co'y
LIMITED

The Largest Paint, Color and Varnish Factory in Canada.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. MALO, ST. JOHNS, VANCOUVER and VICTORIA

CREAMERIES, BUTTER FACTORIES, LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists
contamination, is light, durable and
costs but a trifle.....

—>

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited

J. MITCHELL, Agen
Victoria and Vancouver

Special Express For Dawson

On or about December 7th four dog
trains, under experienced drivers,
will be despatched for Dawson direct,
carrying a limited quantity of
mail and express matter. For rates
apply to

Thomas Earle

WHARF STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Just Think of It

If all the soap used in Victoria was
manufactured by W. J. PENDRAY.
It would mean employment to at
least twenty-five more men; 25
more families would be supported in
our city; twenty-five more houses
rented; twenty-five more grocers',
bakers' and butchers' bills paid, and
hundreds of boots and shoes, clothes,
dresses used, besides, you keep the
money in our own country instead of
sending it out.

...ASK FOR...

W. J. Pendray's Soaps

And Encourage Home Industries.

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to part (seven and one-fourth (7 1/4) acres) of Section Nineteen (19), Victoria District (now within the limits of Victoria City). NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Joseph Despard Pemberton, on the 17th January, 1893, and numbered 745.

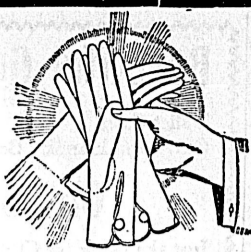
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,
8th December, 1898.

White Dress Gloves, 50c, 75c.
Lavender Dress Gloves, 75c, \$1.00
White Dress Bows, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c
Dents' Dog Skin Gloves, \$1.50
Dents' Dog Skin "Silk Lined, \$1.75

Silk Mufflers, Smoking Jackets,
Dressing Gowns, Fancy Gird
Vests, Stylish Neckwear, Etc.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Glothers and Hatters
97 Johnson Street



Evening Gloves
...AT...
THE WHITE HOUSE

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Money to Loan..

ON IMPROVED PROPERTY
Helstern & Co.,
75 GOVT. ST.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Drink Blue Ribbon Tea.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occi-

dental.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-

class. Rates \$2 upwards.

Air-tight Heaters, own make, at

Clarke & Pearson's.

Our Elder Down Quilts are selling

well. A fine line to select from at Weiler

Bros.

Silk Table Covers, Mantel Drapes,

Chair Ties, Cushions, Chairbacks, at

Weiler Bros.

Give the wife one of our handsome

Bedroom Suites and you will simply de-

light her. Weiler Bros.

Just arrived—the largest variety of

Carvers, with or without cases, Table

Knives, Plated Table Ware, Sheffield

make and warranted, at Fox's, 78 Gov-

ernment street.

Positively the last chance for bargains

in gold watches, diamond rings and

brooches, as we are closing out entire

stock, on account of illness. Lange &

Co., 86 Douglas street.

Don't forget the Children's Carnival

at the A. O. U. W. hall Wednesday and

Thursday, December 14 and 15, 2:30

p. m.

Useful presents—Ladies' Companions,

Scissors Cases, Fine English Purse,

Shaving Sets, etc., at Fox's, 78 Govern-

ment street. See our large variety of

Ladies' Gents' Boys' and Girls' Pocket

and Sporting Knives.

Riding the Goat—Columbia lodge No.

2, I. O. O. F., will have initiation this

evening.

Concert on Saturday—Miss Marrack's

pupils, assisted by some of the best

known local talent, are to give a con-

cert on Saturday evening.

Committee of Fifty—To-night the

Citizens' Committee of Fifty meet at the

city hall and much interest naturally

centres round it as the time is getting

on, and the civic elections are within

measurable distance. It is likely that

something will be done to-night towards

the presentation of a citizens' platform

for the coming civic elections.

City Police Court—Four Indians were

before the magistrate yesterday for being

drunk and were treated in the usual way,

while John Allison, who supplied the

whiskey, was given three months in gaol

without the option of a fine. Nellie

Windsor, summoned for keeping a bawdy

house, did not turn up, and a warrant

was issued for her arrest. A couple of

drunks preferred to allow their bail of

\$10 each to be estrated, and this was

done.

Service of Song—At St. Luke's church,

Cedar Hill, on Sunday evening a service

of song was held at the conclusion of

...See Our Windows

Before Buying

Celluloid Cases, Manicure sets

Leather Cases, Roger & Gallet's

Perfumes, Etc.

Dispensing Chemists

Hall & Co.

Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas

THE MAYOR'S DINNER.

Mr. Redfern Announces That He Will

Again Be a Candidate.

His Worship the mayor entertained at

dinner last night the city council, some

of the city officials and representatives

of the press. The following were the

guests: Aldermen Wilson, Hall, Hum-

phrey, Humber, Williams, Bragg, Phillips

and MacGregor, and City Treasurer

Kent, City Auditor Raymur, City En-

gineer Wilnot, City Assessor Northcott,

City Sanitary Officer Chipmase, Mr.

Graham, of the Times, and Mr. Laing,

of the Colonist. The toasts were: "The

Queen," "His Worship the Mayor,"

"The Press," "The Aldermen," and

"The City Officials." These toasts

called for speeches from everyone at the

table. In the course of his remarks,

Mr. Redfern announced that he would

be again a candidate for the office of

mayor, and several of the aldermen de-

clared their intention of again seeking

election. The occasion was very enjoy-

able and in keeping with Mayor Red-

fern's well deserved reputation for hos-

pitality.

MR. MORSE'S CONCERT.

First Appearance in Victoria of the

Tenor of the Orient.

Mr. Sydney H. Morse was greeted by

a fair audience in the Institute hall last

evening on the occasion of his first ap-

pearance before an audience on the con-

tinent of America after a very success-

ful tour in India and the Orient. He

fully justified the high expectations

formed of his vocal powers. As will be

seen by what follows his selections cov-

ered a wide range. Handel's "Where

E'er You Walk" is one of the most beau-

tiful airs ever written and admirably

adapted to Mr. Morse's rich and flexible

voice. That spirited English ballad "My

Sweetheart When a Boy" and the Scotch

song "The McGregor's Gathering" ex-

hibited his high ability in dealing with

popular airs. His other songs were "A

Vision," by Lehmann, and Barby's "The

Beggar Maid," both being rendered in a

very delightful manner. He recalled

after nearly every number, Mr. Finch-

Smiles met with his usual success in his

recitations and Mrs. Walsh-Windel was

particularly happy in her pianoforte play-

ing. Mr. Austin gave several violin se-

lections in a spirited manner, but his

"In Memoriam" deserves the most

praise. The concert closed with the duet

"Excelsior" by Messrs. Morse, and T.

V. Twining. Mr. Twining accompa-

nied Mr. Morse in all his numbers. The

people of Victoria will probably have an-

other opportunity of hearing Mr. Morse

in concert during his stay in the city,

and the very favorable impression pro-

duced last night will undoubtedly secure

him a crowded house on his next ap-

pearance.

The concert was under the patronage

of Lieut. Governor and Mrs. McInnes.

GRATIFYING IMPROVEMENT.

"My face was covered with pimples and

blackheads when I began taking Hood's

Sarsaparilla, but after the use of this medi-

cine a short time I was entirely cured. I

cannot recommend it too highly, since it

has done so much for me." May Ryan,

North street, Oungh, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Christian Socialism—"The Outlook for

Christian Socialism" was the subject of

a very able address delivered by Rev.

Dr. Wilson before the Ministerial Asso-

ciation in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian

church on Monday afternoon. After re-

fering to the outlook the world over and

touching on the different theories ad-

vanced for reform, the speaker gave as

his own opinion that the desired end

could be reached by doing away with

interest, abolishing the competitive sys-

tem, the nationalization of land and large

industries, and the taxation of wealth on

a graduated principle so that the ambi-

tion and greed for money will have been

reduced to a minimum.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-

lets. All druggists refund the money if

it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has

L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Driving Ulsters \$5.50, \$6.75, \$8.50

\$10.00; Righy Waterproofs \$7, \$10

\$12. B. Williams & Co.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

Keep your money in the city.

Buy B.C. Hams and Bacon

They are delicious. Ask your

Grocer for them.

EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO. PACKERS

FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR

NEW STERLING SILVER

And Silver Mounted Goods

HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE BOXES, CIGAR AND
CIGARETTEE BOXES, STATIONERY CASES,
CANDLESTICKS,

And an Immense Assortment of Articles for General Use, which we ask
you to inspect before making your Christmas purchases.

C. E. REDFERN, 43 Governm't St.

...IN SEASON...

GOVERT OVERCOATS

with strap seam, in every way equal to tailor made.

BEAVER OVERCOATS

From \$7.50 up.

FRIEZE ULSTERS

From \$6.50 up

And many other styles and qualities awaiting your inspection

BOYS' REEFERS

In Reliable Qualities \$1.75 to \$4.00

W. and J. WILSON,

83 GOVERNMENT ST.

For New and Stylish Consisting of Rings, Chains, Watches,
Pins, Etc., go to
JEWELRY W. B. SHAKESPEARE, WATCHMAKER
AND JEWELLER
MOODY BLOCK, 47 YATES ST.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Practical Experience Again Illus-
trates the Absurdity of
Mr. Martin's Order.

It Conflicts With the Law and the
Department Now Admits
the Error.

No amount of argument could more
effectively demonstrate the utter ab-
surdity of Czar Joseph Martin's recent
"instructions to coroners" than does the
test of practical experience, a sample illus-
tration being presented for the consid-
eration of Victorians in the case of old
George Voltz, whose body will to-day be
consigned to a grave in the Potter's
Field.

Voltz was a man of perhaps fifty or
fifty-five years of age; an old resident;
and a hard drinker. He had on several
occasions made his appearance in the
city police court and there is not an offi-
cer in the city who did not know him,
and scarcely a citizen who felt called up-
on to acknowledge himself a personal
friend. Last Sunday poor old George
was found lying dead in a ditch on Os-
wego street, and in obedience to com-
mon sense those who found the body re-
ported the matter to the police, who in
turn reported to the coroner.

According to Attorney-General Martin's
mandate to coroners, Dr. Crompton be-
fore he could be permitted to proceed
with the inquest, which any man of com-
mon intelligence would know to be ne-
cessary, was required to make a formal
declaration, setting forth with various
legal frills and formalities that:

"From information received by me as
coroner, I am of opinion that there is
reason to believe that the deceased did
not come to his death from natural
causes, or from mere accident or mis-
chance, but came to his death from vio-
lence, or unfair means, or culpable or
negligent conduct of others, under cir-
cumstances requiring investigation by a
coroner's jury."

Now it is just for the purpose of thus
determining and fixing cause of death
that inquests are held, and Coroner
Crompton—not being a mind-reader, and
thus able to discern the evidence that
might be offered—did not make the de-
claration. Instead, he politely informed
the attorney-general's department that
their instructions conflicted with the obli-
gations entailed by the Coroner's act,
and received in reply a communication
admitting that a variance existed. He
then went ahead with the inquest in the
ordinary, rational and business-like fash-

ion. Medical testimony disclosed that the
stomach of the deceased George Voltz
was full of alcoholic fluid, and that the
mouth and air tubes were choked with
mud and water, causing suffocation. The
post mortem doctor therefore certified
that death had been caused by drown-
ing. Detective Mount deposed to having
seen Voltz in an intoxicated condition,
and evidence was offered as to the find-
ing of the body in an eighteen-inch ditch,
face downward in about two inches of
water.

The jury in accordance with this testi-
mony declared that the deceased George
Voltz came to his death by drowning,
through falling into a ditch while in an
intoxicated condition.

Asked as to his opinion of the attorney-

general's instructions, Coroner Crompton

yesterday positively declined to talk.
His opinion is fairly well indicated, how-
ever, in his action. It will be interesting,
now, to watch the action of the attor-
ney-general's department in the first dis-
tinct case in which a coroner stands
upon his authority and duty as defined by
statute. Will the bills be paid or not?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CORRECTION.

Sir: Permit me to make the following
correction: The late Hon. Augustus F.
Pemberton was commissioner of police in
1858, his nephew, J. D. Pemberton, being
the then surveyor-general. Yours obediently,
EDWARD CRIDGE.

ST. CHARLES STREET.

Sir: The discussion on the matter of
St. Charles street, which was before the
city council last evening, shows how little
knowledge Ald. Phillips has of the resi-
dents and traffic of St. Charles street and
its neighborhood. There are about twenty
families living around here, not to say
anything of the many families that come
there in the summer months. Then St.
Charles street is the main street from
Fort street up to the cemetery, and
is used more than any other street in the
neighborhood. It is strange that an alder-
man should ask for \$750 to spend on the
sea beach near the cemetery and object
to \$150 being spent to make the main
street leading to the cemetery decent.

RESIDENT.

**THE B. C. AND PACIFIC NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.**

Sir: It appears that considerable interest
has been taken by the merchants and citi-
zens of Victoria in the direct "Prisco"
scheme. This is most gratifying, espe-
cially as it has been fully made known
that Vancouver is our home port. If this
scheme is supported as we are led to be-
lieve, the line may be looked upon as an
accomplished fact.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Further Legislation Sought Against the Liquor Traffic and for the Young.

Miss Perrin Chosen as President—Interesting Papers on Timely Topics.

A record of three full years of active and continuous effort, with no diminution of interest or energy in that period is taken by the members of the Local Council of Women as ample and complete refutation of the charge heard so frequently at the time of organization—"it's a new fad, but it cannot last." It has lasted, and if anyone doubted that it has been productive of good they had only to attend the fourth annual meeting yesterday to be convinced of their mistake. It was in every sense a most representative gathering and besides transacting what may be regarded as their routine business—electing officers, receiving and disposing of reports, etc.—in a very businesslike fashion, the ladies during the morning and afternoon of the day legislated on the question of the liquor traffic, the question of demoralizing literature and the protection of the morals of the young—listening as well to valuable and interesting papers on a variety of timely and well considered subjects affecting most directly the family and the home.

In the absence of a president—Mrs. James Baker having taken up her residence in England—Vice-President Mrs. Robson filled the chair, all her associate officers being present and twenty-six affiliated societies represented by delegates. Devotional exercises were followed by the reading of the minutes of previous general meetings, and of the annual address, in which the acting president referred to the year as follows:

"On the occasion of former annual meetings of this Local Council of Women, I feel that we shall all agree that the most enjoyable and profitable few minutes of the morning session, which is more or less occupied with the necessary routine of business, have been those spent in listening to the address given by our late president. With the high ideal she ever held before her own mind of all work, she always sounded a true note of hope and encouragement, leading us on along the path of duty and service, and always closing with the firm belief that our work was only part of the whole, and that if it was to be successful it must ever be carried on with mutual trust and confidence, and also in entire dependence on the Father of All; and the spirit of those few minutes of the morning session seemed to pervade and help all that followed in the meeting. I am glad to know that this year the special interest and the subject of the work of the Council have not been omitted, for they were first suggested by Mrs. Baker, and she always alluded to them as of great assistance to the success of these meetings. This morning I ask your indulgence if I do no more than welcome you here on the occasion of our fourth annual meeting."

"Of the work done during the past year you will hear in your reports, and if the results achieved do not seem to you to be in former years, we must remember that the actual work accomplished and known to the outside world is not the only test of the usefulness of the society. The Council of this year has suffered great losses. At the beginning of the year Mrs. Scalfie left us, and we all know the help she gave to her ever ready in her practical suggestions, and how kindly she forwarded every work of the Council."

"Then came the departure of Mrs. Baker, and she left us with a well-earned holiday, but as we had to learn two months ago, she has decided to remain in England and was obliged to resign the position of president. Of the loss that resignation entails I need not now speak; the effect of the work she has done will undoubtedly remain among us, and as our leader we shall miss her for a long time to come. Then lately has come our third loss, and as time goes on we shall learn more and more of Lady Aberdeen's past work for the Council. We must be grateful to her for coming among us this year; true, it was far to bid us farewell, but her visit gave us hope and encouragement and made us all determined that for her sake, and for the sake of the work for which she has done so much, we would do our best, on and on and carry out her last motto for the Council: 'Altogether.'"

REPORTS OF THE WORK.

Then came a report from Mrs. A. J. C. Galletly, the corresponding secretary, in which the work of the past year was reviewed with greater particularity and detail. It said:

"The year that has just closed has been in many ways one of the most difficult through which this local council has had to pass, and in many ways it has left an impression of inactivity because it had not related as many achievements as in other years. I hope we shall not be discouraged by this, but rather be encouraged by the fact that our council stands today as strong as ever, ready to do the work that is appointed us."

"The strength of our council remains the same, the number of affiliated societies being twenty-six, for although we have lost one or two, we have gained two, and we are proud to know that presently we are to publicly welcome as part of our work that society that has for its object the relief of human sufferings, and the prevention of human misery, who are so often styled the 'lower animals,' but who minister in so many ways to our comfort and happiness."

"During the year sixteen meetings of the executive have been held, and we are glad to report that there has been a distinct improvement in the attendance at these meetings."

"We have to record the re-election of Miss William Grant as a member of the school board, and the services rendered by her and by Mrs. Jenkins have fully justified the action of the Council in helping to secure their election."

"In the report of last year Miss Livingston's proposed visit was mentioned, and we are glad to be able to state that the work in connection with her visit was a great success. Miss Livingston proved to be a thorough mistress of her art, and as a teacher it would be difficult to imagine her superior. Her domestic duties were most thoroughly appreciated, and the courses in household, invalid and superior cookery were greatly enjoyed by all who attended. As an outcome of Miss Livingston's visit a scheme for introducing the teaching of cookery and sewing into our public schools has been started. The cooperation of the board of school trustees has been secured, and it is to be hoped that this work in the coming year will find a place on the programme of the Council, and before long be an accomplished fact, as it is in so many other cities of Canada and of the world."

"In the summer of this year four nurses of the Victorian Order visited Victoria on their way to the Klondike. By the kind invitation of Mrs. McInnes a reception was held at Government House, to which the officers and executive of the Local Council were invited, and as we read from time to time of all they have had to bear and of all their work, we feel it was to have been allowed to meet them and let them know of our interest in their work. While on the subject of the Klondike I may mention that in August a special committee, appointed by the Council, collected and sent to Dawson City a case

of clothing with some money subscribed by a member of the executive. "In order to show our sympathy with the ladies who are suffering and in want at the time of the New Westminster fire, this Council made a collection of \$44.50 and forwarded it, and on that occasion we could not but feel proud of our eldest daughter, the Friendly Help Association, boxes of much-needed clothing were sent week after week to New Westminster, the work being done in the most methodical and energetic manner."

"During the year committees have been formed to meet in connection with the following subjects: Industrial homes; care for the aged poor; immigration; bureau for information regarding the work of women and girls."

"With regard to the question of immigration, our Council decided to appoint a committee to meet in connection with the committee in Vancouver and to assist them in every possible way. "In July of this year the heart of the Council was cheered by a visit from Lady Aberdeen. On the evening of her arrival she held a most helpful meeting at the Mount Baker hotel, and on the evening of her departure she spoke curiously and eloquently to a large and interested audience in the Drill hall. On that occasion she spoke of the importance of the Local Council, and at the close of the meeting Lady Aberdeen made farewell to all its members. The full extent of our loss we do not yet realize. We must all acknowledge that the president of the National Council has hitherto been the main-spring of all the work, but we must trust that her influence has been carried by others and that we shall in the future still receive the necessary help and encouragement from the central organization at Ottawa."

"Before Lady Aberdeen left Canada a most interesting presentation of an address to the National Council was made by the National Council, all local councils with their affiliated societies contributing their proportions. The address was signed by the president of the National Council, and suggested that the address and the reply of Lady Aberdeen be read at this meeting. "To the loss of the National Council to one near home, we have to record the resignation of Mrs. Baker, who has been president of this Local Council for over five years. We have to regret our letter of regret, we have received its acknowledgment, but we feel certain she will remember us and takes an interest in our work, and we know the hopes and entertainments for the welfare and success of the Council."

"The suggestion of having life members of local councils came to us this year from Ottawa, and we were glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity of showing our appreciation of Mrs. Baker's work amongst us by electing her a life member of our Local Council, so we shall always feel she is one of us, and a part of our organization. We have to know that Mrs. Baker was able on her way to England to visit Ottawa and to be present at a meeting of the executive of the National Council, and we are so as a Council grateful to Mrs. Scalfie, who represented us so well and ably at the annual meeting in October."

"In conclusion, we desire to offer to our retiring acting president, Mrs. Robson, a hearty vote of thanks for the kindly and faithful manner in which she has presided at all our various meetings."

Attached to this interesting resume was the treasurer's financial statement showing a balance in hand of \$62.20, receipts having amounted to \$13.55, while the year's expenditure totalled but \$57.55.

Miss Lawson, for the Friendly Help Association, followed with report of the work of that organization—the first of the societies to affiliate. In this, mention was made of the retirement of Mrs. Baker from the presidency and the choice of Mrs. Hayward for that high office, as well as of the election of Mrs. William Grant as the vice-presidency in succession of Mrs. Higgins, who had asked relief from the duties of the position in consequence of continued illness. Several instances were recorded of the practical, benevolent work of the society, and a good word was spoken for the sister organization, the Home Nursing Society, and Miss Ellington, its creditable representative in the field of practical duty.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The council then passed to the consideration of the resolutions appearing on the agenda as suggested by the affiliated societies. The first of these came from the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and after slight amendment at the suggestion of the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. O. A. was adopted as follows:

"That with the object of diminishing the acknowledged evils of the liquor traffic as at present conducted, this Women's Council exert its influence to secure the following amendments to the License act, viz:

"1. The entire separation of the retail of intoxicating liquors from all other lines of business, such as groceries, music halls, theatres, etc."

"2. That the premises for which licenses are granted be certified to by the licensing commissioners as having:—

"(a) Only one entrance to customers; (b) No screens or blinds on windows; (c) No seats or chairs for customers; (d) No side rooms where gambling, treating or loafing may be indulged in."

Another resolution emanating from the ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and adopted without amendment, read:

"That this Women's Council repeat former deliveries against the dissemination of impure literature, warn parents and guardians of the efforts of unprincipled persons to corrupt the thoughts and morals of youth by degrading books, magazines and papers, and urge upon the government of Canada the necessity of entering vigilance in order to prevent the same service from being used for this unworthy purpose."

Then came two resolutions touching the protection of the young, and proposed by the W. C. T. U. The first of these, moved by Mrs. Gordon Grant and Mrs. William Grant, as adopted reads:

"Whereas the legislature of this province has empowered municipalities to pass curfew laws by-law, and, therefore, be it resolved, that this Local Council of Women petition the mayor and board of aldermen of Victoria to pass a curfew by-law in the interests of the children of this city."

The second, in the hands of Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. McNaughton, provides that "Whereas newsboys go in and out of saloons and places of low repute, and district messengers are sent upon errands to places of which they should have no knowledge; be it therefore resolved, that, having the interest of these children at heart, the women of this Local Council condemn these practices, and use its influence to have this state of affairs remedied, a committee being appointed to devise a plan for carrying the same into effect."

Mesdames Jenkins, McNaughton and Chapman were selected to constitute this special committee, and Mrs. J. Fred. Hume, wife of the Provincial Secretary, was prior to the noon adjournment and invited to take the seat as representative of the Nelson council.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Mrs. Jenkins and Miss Fawcett having been appointed tellers of the vote, ballots were distributed before the recess for luncheon, the election proceeding after the resumption of business, despite a vigorous protest by Mrs. Jenkins, who held this course to be unconstitutional and impolitic. She maintained that there should be no interval between the issue of ballot papers and the election, but as the majority rules and the vote was against the objection, the choice of officers proceeded, as in former years. The result was announced as hereunder:

President—Miss Perrin.

First vice-president—Mrs. McQuade. Second vice-president—Mrs. Angus. Third vice-president—Mrs. Jenkins. Fourth vice-president—Mrs. Robson. Fifth vice-president—Miss Lawson. Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Gordon Grant.

Treasurer—Mrs. William Grant.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

The first of the afternoon series of papers was from Mrs. Chapman, its title "Who Is My Neighbor," and its theme the treatment of the insane. In this Mrs. Chapman said:

"The brotherhood of man and the ease of the weak and helpless are the leading characteristics of our glorious Christianity, and only as the nations of the earth have endorsed these principles have they made permanent advances in civilization and refinement. If we look abroad upon the face of the earth to-day we find those nations occupying the foremost positions which have been actuated by these motives, and, as if to corroborate the statement that 'righteousness exalteth a nation,' our Heavenly Father has granted material as well as social intellectual blessings—without the pre-eminence occupied by Great Britain and the United States."

"With glistering eye and bated breath we have looked upon the neighboring republic, as one man, spending millions of dollars, and her sons, coming from the north and the south, the east and the west, and willingly laying themselves on the altar of sacrifice. What for? In order that a few poor demented Chubans might have chance to live and not be murdered by the despotism of Spain; and we rejoice to know that the publicly expressed sympathy of Great Britain, including Canada, was a potent factor in the success of the war, inasmuch as it gave to the States just at the crisis that moral support which she needed, and deterred other nations which might have interfered. If we turn the page of history back we find that thirty or forty years ago the public sentiment did not extend to any great extent. Surely the world moves. The nineteenth century has been an age of development."

"Professor Drummond tells us that the greatest thing in life is love. 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and thy neighbor as thyself.' We would speak with one of old: 'Who is thy neighbor?' We are told life who fell among thieves, in other words, anyone who needs our help. We rejoice to note that this principle seems to be permeating society. In evidence of this, I would draw your attention to a little incident which happened in our own city a few weeks ago. A sad accident happened on the C.P.R., by which two of the marines, who were on their way from England to the Coast, lost their lives. Their comrades, the captain of the old folks at home, arranged an entertainment, and gave the Victorians an opportunity of expressing their sympathy. The result was a very substantial expression of it was sent to the mothers of the boys, verifying the sentiment of the poet when he says:

"The arms of love would all mankind embrace."

"I have said that the world moves; this is an age of development. I might take up your time this afternoon in reviewing the advancement made in all departments of science, in the progress made in the social and intellectual condition of the people, but I will content myself with noting that the result was a very substantial expression of it was sent to the mothers of the boys, verifying the sentiment of the poet when he says:

"The arms of love would all mankind embrace."

"Now, there is no class of the community who have received so little benefit from all this advancement as the mentally afflicted. The reason of this is not far to seek; yet even some of these have been eaten of the crumbs that fall from the table of science. Who amongst us thinks of paying attention to the babbling of a lunatic? Is there any reason, however, that because they are ill with one kind of trouble, all others from which they suffer should be ignored? And yet that is pretty generally done, because they are not able intelligently to make known to their attendants what ails them, and they are allowed to go on suffering. "Recent experiments have shown that there is a very close connection between a certain class of female disease and the brain. Dr. Hobbs, of the insane asylum, London, says: 'The increase of cerebral nervous disorders among modern women bears a direct relationship to the increase of gynecological complaints. Lesions of the brain in insanity are comparatively rare. Serious disturbances of the functional integrity of the nerve centres are often brought on by disease in distant organs, reflexly or sympathetically.' A writer in an article on the cure of lockjaw, published in the Medical Star of November 25, 1898, says: 'Now, it is well known that there is a close relationship between the physical man and his mental being. The muscles of the body and the nerves of the brain are in constant sympathy and accord. Each is influenced by the other. Macheath in speaking to the doctor, says: 'Canst thou mind my mind, doctor? Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow, raze out the written troubles of the brain, and with some sweet oblivious antidote cleanse the stuffed bosom of the perilous stuff which weighs upon the heart.' For years that question has been answered in the negative, but now we are glad to find that the same side of the Dominion to the other. Doctors Burgess, of Montreal, Becke and Hobbs, of London; Holmes, of Chatham; and Barnes, of Victoria, say 'Yes!' or 'we have done it. We can now draw the pen through the phrase, 'insanity or other incurable disease, and have done it. Now we are assured can be done by any skillful practitioner. The question which you and I as a Council of Women ought to help decide is this: 'Must it be done? Shall the insane who are wards of the state have the benefit of all that surgery or medical science can give them?'"

"Listen! Listen! horror to the story of the Siberian exile as told us by Kennan; to the story of the African savage, victims of the slave trade, taken to Stanley or Livingston. We congratulate ourselves that the Dreyfus scandal could not have happened in this country. As Canadians we feel proud to see that the judicial system and the humanitarianism which permeates and tempers the administration of our public affairs; and yet we

(Continued on page 7.)

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To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the handle on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

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6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
11—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
12—King and Humboldt streets.
13—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
15—Port and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas st. between Port and View.
27—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
32—Port and Queen streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Yates and Fernwood streets.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro road.
37—Cadboro and Richmond streets.
41—Quadra and Pandora streets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess streets.
53—Kings road and Second street.
54—Puntland, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Commercial and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
64—Catherine street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield ave. and Esplanade.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.

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Just the thing for Christmas Trees. Full of Toys for the little ones; ranging in price from 25c. upwards.

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Mr. Sydney H. Morse

THE ORIENT TENOR.
(Pupil of Mr. T. V. Twining.)

Kindly assisted by Mrs. H. Walshe-Windle, Miss Sophie McInnes, Mr. F. Victor Austin, Mr. F. Finch-Smiths.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
Plan at Lombard's.

SIR ARTHUR COLIN GURTI, Bart.

Was last heard of on the 10th day of June, 1898, at a camp about 65 miles northwest by west, or north-west of Quesnel, in British Columbia, North America, while on a journey to Klondike.

Anybody having information that may lead to the discovery of the above, or evidence of the death of the same, is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Dated the 9th day of November, 1898.

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27 Regent street,
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ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Dec. 13, 8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

The pressure still continues to fall over Western British Columbia and southward along the coast to California. Rain, accompanied by rising temperature, is setting in throughout these districts, while from the Cascades eastward to the Great Lakes the weather continues fine and cold. A spell of unsettled weather is now expected.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	34	40
Kamloops	14	20
Barkerville	6	23
Calgary	8	32
Winnipeg	22	30
Portland	22	28
San Francisco	44	50

FORECASTS.

For twenty-four hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Wednesday:
Victoria and vicinity—Easterly winds, fresh to strong off the coast; mild, with occasional rains.
Lower Mainland—Easterly winds; mild, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Temperatures:	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	33	Mean 37
Noon	38	Lowest 34
5 p.m.	38	Lowest 34

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m. Calm.
Noon 1 mile northeast.
5 p.m. Calm.
Average state of weather—Cloudy.
No sunshine.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.080
Corrected 30.027

E. BAYNES-REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:
J. Holland, H. A. Payne.
C. F. Todd, H. C. McTavish.
W. A. Russell, G. C. Hinton.
Senator Reid, T. R. Ella.
Rev. Harris, Jas. Freely.
A. H. B. Macgowan, H. A. Edgley.
Mrs. Clark, M. T. Topley.
Mr. Freeman, H. Gordon.
Jas. McLean, J. R. Ramsay.
J. Brant, Jno. Stewart.
G. Palmer, F. Young.
S. Churchill, Mr. Pearce.
Mrs. Cornick, G. D. Christie.
Mrs. Allen, J. Black.
Wm. Giddey, J. Black.

By Str. City of Seattle from the Sound:
J. A. Ritchie, G. R. Whitcombe.
J. McQueen, M. McDougall.
G. Crats, G. Schillmeyer.
Mrs. G. Crats, H. Baker.
Mrs. Moore, C. Gray.
R. W. S. Gibson, M. Gray.
H. W. Gilchrist, Master Gray.
J. L. Wilson, J. C. Thompson.
W. L. Berdoe, W. Harting.
W. L. Connell, S. Falls.
J. McFarley, F. W. James.
J. Ruttington, Tony Genn.
J. R. Curran, F. W. McNamee.
Mrs. Graham, W. Pumfrey.
H. E. Graham, W. Pumfrey.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:
J. Hincheson, J. T. Burrows.
J. Hincheson, Ry. H. Clay.
J. Saunders, H. A. Lilley.
Simon Leiser, Okell & Morris.
J. Percy & Co., J. Fullerton.
Westcott Bros., F. R. Stewart.
Leaz & Leiser, Geo. Carter.
Turner, B. & Co., Dom. Express Co.
A. C. Martin, Ames-Holden Co.
Poll & Co., A. & W. Wilson.
Erskine, Wall & Co., Wilson Bros.
C. R. King, R. H. Thompson.
J. Hincheson, Thos. Carle.
Prior & Co., Thornton Poll.
A. Barker, J. Barnsley.
E. F. Geiger, R. S. Day.
Jagger & Bonlier, G. E. Munro.
Naval S. Keeper, Beatty & Co.
Victoria Shoe Co., M. R. Tonn.
A. McGregor & Son, D. Spencer.
D. Spencer, P. W. Dempster.
Todd & Son, J. S. Pitts.
Victoria B. & S. Co., J. Hincheson.
C. R. Jackson, J. Hincheson.
G. C. Hinton, R. H. T. Co.

By Str. City of Seattle from the Sound:
Henderson Bros., Turner, B. & Co.
Thos. Earle, J. Percy & Co.
Wilson Bros., M. C. Beaton.
Truckman & Ker, M. & H. A. Fox.
Nichols & Renouf, R. A. Brown & Co.
Johns Bros., James Deans.
J. Baker & Son, W. H. Heating.
A. C. Clearblue, A. McGregor & Son.
Yalo & Brooks, W. Brown.
A. Sheret, Erskine, Wall & Co.
C. M. Cookson, Weller Bros.

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"Most any kind of man."—Chicago Record.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy Use—No adulteration. Never cakes.

LICENSING COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Licensing Commissioners will sit at the City Hall, Douglas street, on Wednesday next at 2:30 p.m.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., December 10, 1898.

COAL, Nut Coal - \$4.25
Lump - 5.50
Full weight given.
Munn, Holland & Co.
Corner Broad St. and Truncheon Avenue

STODDART V. PRENTICE

Mr. Justice Martin Dismisses the Application to Strike Off the Petition.

First Round in the Legal Battle Goes Against Prentice With Costs.

The first round in the East Lillooet election case went in favor of Mr. D. A. Stoddart yesterday, for Mr. Justice Martin dismissed with costs the preliminary objections by which counsel for Mr. Prentice sought to have the petition struck off the files. The reasons for his decision Mr. Justice Martin gives in the following judgment, which he handed down yesterday morning:

JUDGMENT.

Stoddart v. Prentice—East Lillooet Petition: Summons to strike election petition off the files of the court.

In this matter, which I dispose of at the request of the parties, there are seven objections to the petition, but with the exception of two of them, Nos. 13 and 17, the only ones argued, they are similar to those which have been disposed of in the judgment given by me on the 26th of October last, in the Esquimalt and other election petitions, which judgment was subsequently upheld by the full court.

Objection 13 is that "No notice of the presentation of the said petition and no notice of the proposed security was ever signed or served on the respondent herein as required by the act."

Section 216 of the Provincial Elections act requires "Notice of the presentation of a petition under this act, and of the nature of the proposed security" to be served on the respondent. What purported to be a notice pursuant to this section was served on the last day for giving such notice, informing the respondent that "security as required by the Provincial Elections act will be given on behalf of petitioner by depositing the sum of \$2,000 in cash with the registrar."

Mr. Duff contends that under the section "proposed security" means the security "offered" or "put forward" and not what is "intended" in the mind of the petitioner to be put forward, and that to hold otherwise would lead to the respondent being left in a state of suspense as to whether the "intention" to give security in cash would be carried out. On the other hand Mr. Taylor argues that "proposed" here includes "intended," and that so far as the period of suspension is concerned the act contemplates such suspension, e.g., in case the petition were served on the same day it was presented the respondent would then be in doubt for a period of three days as to the petitioner's intentions, i.e., until security was furnished or not.

I think I must decide this point in favor of the petitioner, and hold that the notice was a sufficient compliance with the section.

The seventeenth objection is "That no affidavit of service of the said petition or notice thereof was filed in accordance with the rules in that behalf." The rule referred to is No. 70 of the English Parliamentary Election Petition Rules of January 27, 1895, as follows: "The petitioner or his agent shall, immediately after notice of the presentation of a petition and of the nature of the proposed security shall have been served, file with the master an affidavit of the time and manner of service thereof."

It is admitted that this provision has not been complied with, but Mr. Taylor takes the point that this rule is not in force here, and that the operation of section 208 of the said Provincial Elections act, which provides that "the rules framed in England under the Parliamentary Elections act, 1868, shall be observed so far as may be by this court, (until rules of court have been made under section 207 by the judges of the court) relates back to the Revised Statutes of B.C., 1871, Cap. 167, Sec. 25, where the present section 208 was first framed. It is argued that the consolidation of the statutes of 1888, and the late revision of 1897 are a mere carrying forward of the original provision of 1871, and that the present section should be construed as if it had read in 1871 as the rules "now framed."

It is further argued that applying the principles laid down by Chancellor Boyd in License Commissioners of Frontenac v. The Corporation of the County of Frontenac, 14 Ont. 741 at p. 745, to section 9 of the act respecting the Revised Statutes (R.S.B.C. Cap. 10) the rule in question does not apply for the reason that the revision of 1897 is merely declaratory of section 208 as it stood in 1871.

I had the benefit on Saturday, the 10th instant, of an interesting and instructive argument on this point, and I should like to have the time to discuss it fully, but as I was requested to give judgment at the earliest possible moment, in view of the urgency of the matter, and the departure of the petitioner's counsel for England, I must content myself, at present, with stating that after a consideration of said section 9, and also sections 3, 5 and 6 of the "Act Respecting the Revised Statutes" I have arrived at the opinion that even if the act of 1871 had read "now framed" instead of "framed," and had been so re-enacted in the revision of 1897, it should not be forced to construct it by a reversion to 1871: to hold otherwise would, it appears to me, to construe Sec. 6 as directing the Revised Statutes to come into force and have effect "as of and from the day on which the various acts were originally enacted." If the legislature contemplated the construction suggested by the petitioner I would, I should think, have used language similar to that employed by the Dominion parliament in 1874, when by the Controverted Elections act, Cap. 10, Sec. 45, in making a similar provision to ours for the use of the English Election Rules, it was provided that the English rules "at the time of the passing of this act" should be observed by the courts and judges.

This rule 70, then, in my opinion being in force here it becomes necessary to consider, briefly, the result of the seven objections above stated.

It is argued by Mr. Duff that this requirement, though subsequent in point of time, is nevertheless, to adopt the language of Patterson, J., in the Ligar Election Case, (1891) 20 S.C.R. at p. 10, "something prescribed to be done by the petitioner at the institution of the proceedings," the lack of compliance with which must be held fatal to the petition. The case of Williams v. The Mayor of Tenby (1870), 5 C.P.D. 137, is also relied on in support of this contention, and my attention is called to the language of the concluding paragraph in the judgment of Grove, J., at page 138. Reports of this case will also be found in 42 L.T.N.S. 187, and in 49 L.J.C.P. 325, and a careful consideration of these three reports leads me to believe that

the learned judge was not considering the effect of the present rule 70, which was raised in one of the objections before him but not argued owing to its being dependent upon another and more weighty objection which was sustained.

The Ligar Election Case assits more in the determination of the present point than any other case I have been referred to. There the neglect of the petitioner to have, and require, at the time of filing the petition a copy thereof with the clerk for the purposes of publication, was held to be a fatal objection on the ground, as stated by Ritchie, C.J., that this was "an essential part of the presentation or filing of the petition." As appears from the judgment of Patterson, J., the fact that the neglect of the petitioner to leave the copy of the petition prevented its prompt publication by the returning officer was apparently deemed by the court a matter of considerable importance. It is to be noted that though Poirer, J., concurred in giving effect to this objection, yet he stated that if he had been sitting in the court of first instance, he would probably not have given effect to it, and Strong and Gwynne, J.J., overruled the objection. It is true that the judgment of the court upheld the point taken, yet I mention these circumstances as a guide for my action in the present case, where the objection taken is certainly not so weighty.

To give effect to the point under consideration I shall have to hold that immediate filing of the affidavit of service, after the notice of presentation of the petition, which is directed to be done for no apparent or declared purpose as existed in the Ligar case, is nevertheless "an essential part of the presentation or filing of the petition" as above quoted. Am I justified in doing this? It is admitted by both counsel that the rule is of no benefit to either of their respective clients, and such being the case Mr. Duff contends that it must have been passed for the benefit and protection of the public, in order, for example, to enable proof of the service of the petition to be available in case of the death of the petitioner, and thus prevent a dismissal of the petition for lack of the important and primary proof of service, thus avoiding collusion. On the other hand it is argued by Mr. Taylor that if I hold the requirement peremptory it would put a premium on collusion by leaving it in the power of one man, the petitioner, to prevent the trial of a petition simply by wrongfully neglecting to file the affidavit. What should be done under such circumstances? An answer to this will be found in the judgment of Strong, J. (now chief justice), in the Ligar case, at page 7, where he says that a similar case might have been met by a stay of proceedings until compliance, and if that were not sufficient I think this court has other means of supplying the lack of evidence if the affidavit were not forthcoming.

I have come to the conclusion, after a very careful, I may say an anxious, consideration of this matter, and in spite of the exhaustive and able argument of Mr. Duff, which I regret I am unable, for reasons above stated, to deal with at greater length, that the objections to the petition cannot prevail.

In arriving at this decision, which I do with hesitation, I am not a little influenced by the following expressions of Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong in the case last referred to: "I think that in dealing with election cases it should be a golden rule that if there is any possible way of avoiding effect to technical preliminary objections, and thus preventing the trial on the merits we should act upon it."

Summons dismissed: costs to petitioner in any event.

ARCHER MARTIN, J.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.

Kenneth A. Finlayson of the Dominion Savings Bank Under Arrest.

Leakages From the Treasury Have Been Occurring for About a Twelvemonth.

Kenneth A. Finlayson, receiving teller of the Dominion savings bank in this city, is under arrest, charged with stealing from the government sums aggregating \$1,153. The story would seem to be the old result of paying a man in a very responsible position a miserable pittance in place of a fair salary. Young Finlayson received from the Dominion government \$44 per month and out of this he helped to support his mother and several younger brothers. For the past five years Finlayson had received the same salary although he had time and again sent applications to Ottawa for an advance he never got it. Some suspicion that all was not right seems to have reached Ottawa, for on Sunday night Inspector Fraser arrived in town and began investigations with the result that there are twelve different charges against Finlayson, of stealing money.

Shortages are for various sums ranging from \$40 up and extend over a period from February 21 last to November 25. The extraordinary thing is that they were not discovered before.

Depositors on handing their money into the bank sign a slip and this in due course is forwarded to Ottawa, a receipt being sent to the Ottawa, a deputy minister of finance. Should depositors not receive this receipt they are asked to notify the department. The twelve deposit slips covering the amount of the shortages were not forwarded to the department, but were found in Finlayson's private cash box. The department therefore knew nothing of them and the strange thing is that none of the depositors seem to have made any inquiry in consequence of not getting the receipt.

On Monday afternoon Inspector Fraser had made up his mind that he had all the evidence required, and early yesterday morning Constables Carson and Anderson arrested Finlayson whom they found asleep in his bed. A few hours later he appeared in the police court and was charged on the information of John Hugh McLaughlin with stealing the moneys in question.

The accused was defended by Mr. Frank Higgins, while Mr. W. H. Langley has charge of the case for the Dominion government. Mr. Langley asked for a remand until this morning, which was granted. The news of the arrest spread quickly, for Finlayson has always been a popular young fellow and took a leading part in yachting circles, as he is one of the best amateur sailors on the Coast. Much sympathy is felt for the family, and a good many very uncomplimentary remarks were made yesterday as to the Dominion government's penuriousness in paying a wretched salary to a man and then putting him in a position where three reports leads me to believe that

For Your Xmas Puddings



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HYPNOTISM A DANGER

Students of Mental Science Regard Its Practice as a Menace to Society.

Some Plain Talk as to Mr. McEwen—Eminent Authorities Quoted.

Mr. P. H. McEwen's week in Victoria seems to have set everyone thinking, talking or writing on the subject of mental science, and more particularly those branches in which Mr. McEwen is so eminent an expert—mesmerism and hypnotism. It has remained for The Theosophical Society, or as it is now styled, Lodge 87 of the Universal Brotherhood, to come out as an organization with a positive arraignment of the practice of hypnotism as inimical to the welfare of the subject and society—that is, of course, the inducing of hypnosis for the purpose of entertainment. The members of the Brotherhood here include several gentlemen who have both read and investigated deeply the commonly termed mysteries of psychic force, and to one of these the readers of the Colonist are indebted for the following concise presentation of the views of the organization which he represents upon this just now very live subject. The gentleman referred to says:

"In attempting to present some outline of the rationale of hypnotism, the quality of mind first claims attention. It is with the lower mind that the hypnotist pre-eminently deals. He makes use chiefly of the faculties of imagination and will. By the power of imagination he creates, subjectively, an image or thought-form, in the plastic substance of the mental plane; by will-power he projects into that ideal shape a stream of atoms from the universal life force. The thought-form is then, by an act of will, projected into the mind of the subject, who is powerless to resist any suggestion."

"For withdrawal of nervous fluid from the capillary nerves, the sentries that keep the door of our nerves open, getting anaesthetized, allow these to be closed. Reason no longer rules. The instincts develop in a most surprising fashion. The hypnotic lowers himself to the level of the animal. An unbalanced, jarring condition prevails, for the abnormal influx of animal energy into the thought-form is caused by the reasoning, thinking principle from above. 'The subject is in a state of utter subjugation, devoid of reason as any marionette. Moreover, any evil psychic characteristics, active or latent, in the character of the operator are unconsciously and inevitably transferred to his puppet, to ripen, it may be, after many days. Such is the result of the prostitution of soul-powers for personal gain. 'It is slave-holding of the most satanic sort, and the careless experimenter stands as on a slippery slope which leads to the engulfing blackness of fraud. An adept in the more recondite phases of psychology, H. P. Blavatsky, says: 'The amateur hypnotists of science dig with their own hands the graves of many a man's and woman's intellect; they enslave and paralyze free will in the subjects; turn immortal men into soulless, irresponsible automatons, and vivisection their souls with as much unconcern as they vivisection the bodies of rabbits and dogs. In fact, they are fast blooming into 'sorecranes,' and are turning science into a vast field of black magic.'"

"The Theosophists, therefore, may be placed on record as favoring the state control of the practice of hypnotism, reserving such practice for the only occasions when it may be properly employed as an instrument of science for scientific or humane purposes."

Letters on the subject, resultant also from Mr. McEwen's visit, continue to come in in number. Here are two of these interesting communications which reached the Colonist yesterday:

HYPNOTISM AND THE BIBLE.
Sir: Now that Mr. McEwen is gone from our city, it may seem like "kicking a dead horse" to offer any criticisms on the peculiar remarks he made on the questions proposed in my letter of last week. Mr. McEwen did not need to say that I was not at his performances, as what was written was taken from a very full report in the Colonist which he said was "correctly and scientifically" set forth. Mr. McEwen says "there is nothing in hypnotism opposed to the teachings of Christ." Now, we don't suppose anyone who has given any attention to this so-called science, or "subject," when properly understood, and practiced for the good of humanity, there is in it anything to make it objectionable to the most puritanic Christian in the world.

But what all good people should object to is the abuse of a power which gives one person the opportunity of evil to another when in such a condition as to be defenceless. It is to the interests of all such men as Mr. McEwen to suppress the fears of the public on this score. It was an ill turn for Mr. McEwen to throw discredit on the work of Dr. J. Ochorowicz and his book on "Mental Suggestion." He was certainly in a corner when he took the ground that this work "is fifteen years behind the times." But Mr. McEwen had his own book to sell.

The proofs given by Dr. Ochorowicz on the practice of hypnotism "without conscious co-operation" cannot be overthrown. Among others he gives the case of the ruin of a poor young girl who was hypnotized by a crippled beggar whose very presence was repugnant to her. He took her from her father's house, and for weeks she followed him through the country until arrested and brought before the authorities. A full investigation was made, with the result that he was sentenced to a long term in

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prison, and so great was his power that the magistrate had to order him to turn his eyes from the court while the case was in progress. This in France. Practically the same thing took place in a city in Canada a few years since. We do not wish to insinuate that Mr. McEwen would give himself to such diabolical business, but can anyone who witnessed his power over strong men in the opera house last week doubt his power for evil over some who are not so strong-willed as to be able to resist? It is quite true there are those who cannot be effected against their will, but it is also true there are many who cannot, or know not how to, refuse co-operation against a skilled and powerful manipulator.

Mr. McEwen professes to be a believer in Christ, and at the same time he denies that there ever was such a thing as a miracle. We are not surprised at the latter position by a man who, in private conversation, had the audacity to say that the difference between Jesus and himself was one of degree and not one of nature. It is convenient for such "wandering stars" to call themselves Christians, but only simpletons will be taken in with such emasculated specimens of Christianity. Mr. McEwen did not attempt to answer my question re the case of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. He is reported as saying that these men hypnotized themselves, and so it was no miracle, and of course not, when there never was a miracle.

If there were no miracles wrought by Christ, then the Bible is false, and Christ, in whom Mr. McEwen professes to believe, was a deceiver of the people, for he certainly did profess to do miracles, and he knew the people were led to believe in him on account of such superhuman acts. Did Christ hypnotize the water into wine? It is likely the answer would be "He hypnotized the people," and we would add, so made fools of them, as seems to be for Mr. McEwen a profitable business in this time. We will not take time here to give proofs of the validity of the miracles as stated in the Holy Scriptures, for I recognize the fact that this letter is already too lengthy, and the sceptical would not take time to read such a discussion, but we have said sufficient to show the fallacious and dangerous teachings of the departed "show man." We do not wish to discount his power, but only to guard them in their proper sphere. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for so much space, I am, yours, etc., TAE.

HYPNOTISM.

Sir: The recent exhibitions, given by Mr. McEwen, proved interesting and instructive. There can be little doubt that Mr. McEwen has the necessary experience, self-confidence and influence to hypnotize a few willing subjects. A study of hypnotism will prove that all men and women are gifted, more or less, with the power to influence others. In daily life we act on suggestions, and our lot on this earth was decided in the Garden of Eden, when Adam acted on a suggestion from the serpent. Medical men look upon hypnotism as a disease which leads to madness. In the British Medical Journal, 1893, Dr. Henry Raynor writes: "The risk of mental deterioration by the frequent induction of states of incomplete consciousness, hypnotic or other, should be taught, and the habit, for those of neurotic diathesis, labelled, 'Dangerous—this way madness lies.'"

Prof. M. Benedikt, of Vienna, states: "Hypnotic experiments have a demoralizing effect on the intellect, will power and physical independence of the patient."

Dr. A. B. Richardson, in the Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic, states: "There is but one class of cases in which hypnotism is justifiable, and that in persons who already possess such defective inhibition as to be in a pathological state."

Binnswanger, Mendel, Meynert, Von Ziemssen, Normann Kerr, Landon, Carter, Gray and numerous other high authorities in the medical world are of the opinion that hypnotism is injurious and dangerous. Two cases of the many may be briefly cited:

In the American Medical Journal, 1888, is a notice referring to the case of a lady who was hypnotized by her husband, a physician, to relieve pain during the extraction of a tooth. He made a few movements before her husband, she screamed and fell dead. Another lady had been hypnotized by a doctor at the sounding of a gong. One day at noon she was crossing a square when the bells of a neighboring church began to ring. She became hypnotized, staggered and fell under the wheels of a vehicle. When picked up she was dead.

The danger is not sufficiently known, and due care should be taken, even by those who are willing to become subjects. T. D.

To all who find themselves with health slowly slipping away, kidneys and liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, stomach disordered, bowels constipated, head aching, back pain, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

In Spain Hebrews are not permitted to erect and maintain houses of worship. They have no civil rights and exist in the kingdom only as aliens.

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Joy Bargains for Wednesday

300 Sets Garden Tools

Iron Spade and Rake with Wooden Handles. Regular Value, 50c.

Wednesday, 10c.

500 Various Games

Regular 40c., 50c. and 65c. Qualities.

Wednesday, 25c.

15 Large Flower Stands

(Bamboo Stand with Large Art Pot.) Regular Value, \$7.50. Special price for

Wednesday, \$2.50

We will sell the Games at 10:00 a.m.; the Garden Sets at 2:30 p.m., and the Flower Stands at 3:30 p.m.

Also note the Special Show of

Opera Cloaks and Capes

For the Coming Ball.

D. Spencer

Government St.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. F. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.